



Eighty-three miners were entombed at Welch, Va., and only three escaped.

Before Judge Carpenter in the federal court at Chicago the packers were acquitted on the charge of violating the Sherman anti-trust law. The jury deliberated eighteen hours. The men on trial were: Louis F. Swift, Edward F. Swift, Charles H. Swift and Francis A. Fowler—the Swift group; J. Ogden Armour, Arthur Meeker, Thomas J. Connors—the Armour group; Edward Morris and Louis H. Heyman—the Morris group; Edward R. Tilden, head of the National Packing company.

This is the culmination of the ten years' fight against the beef trust. The record is as follows:

May 27, 1902—Judge Grosseup granted restraining order prohibiting packers' combination.

July 1, 1903—Injunction made permanent by Judge Grosseup.

February 20, 1905—Department of justice began gathering evidence against the "beef trust."

July 1, 1905—Sixteen packers and four corporations indicted.

December 31, 1905—Cases called for trial before Judge Humphrey.

March 21, 1906—Judge Humphrey dismisses cases, granting packers famous "immunity bath."

March 21, 1910—National Packing company and ten subsidiaries indicted.

June 24, 1910—Indictments quashed by Judge Landis and new investigation ordered.

September 12, 1910—Indictments returned against ten Chicago packers.

November 19, 1910—Packers granted change of venue, on statute of 1892, by Judge Landis. Judge Carpenter designated to try the case.

January 2, 1911—Civil suit for dissolution of trust dismissed.

July 5, 1911—Packers plead not guilty.

December 5, 1911—United States supreme court refuses stay of trial; decision on constitutionality of Sherman act held in abeyance.

December 6, 1911—Trial opened before Judge Carpenter.

March 25, 1912—Case went to the jury.

March 26, 1912—Verdict of not guilty returned and packers discharged.

A Davenport, Ia., dispatch, carried by the United Press, says: Mobs rioted, fought the police and cut the hose of the fire department until 2 o'clock in the morning about the office of the Weekly News at Rock Island, in efforts to secure copies of the paper containing an attack on Mayor Shriver and a woman by Editor Looney, who is still in the hospital suffering from wounds inflicted by his honor in an assault. Looney printed the picture of the mayor and the woman with an attack on the executive, but the police suppressed the papers. Harry M. Carlin, candidate for congress, made a speech in the public square advising the people to go to the News office and get the papers for which they had paid. When they arrived four policemen barred their way and a fight followed. The police were routed and took refuge in the police station and the firemen turned the hose on the mob. The hose was cut and the mob stormed the police station trying to capture Mayor Shriver, who is in

hiding. Further developments are expected.

Governor Deneen has called the Illinois legislature in special session for the following purposes:

"1—To amend the primary election law.

"2—To amend the election law.

"3—To make appropriations for the repair of the state capitol building.

"4—To make appropriation for the repair of buildings at the state fair grounds.

"5—To amend the state insurance law.

"6—To propose an amendment to article 14, section 2, of the constitution permitting the adoption of more than one amendment to the constitution at one time.

"7—To amend the existing laws so as to confer greater power upon boards of park commissioner, particularly to authorize such boards to condemn riparian and literal rights as well as lands and property, and otherwise to acquire the same.

"8—To make appropriation for the maintenance of the state grain inspection department.

"9—To make appropriation for the maintenance of the department of factory inspection.

"10—To amend clause 50, section 1 of the act providing for the general expenses of the state government by providing additional appropriation thereunder.

"11—To make appropriation for the medical department of the University of Illinois.

"12—To make appropriation for the maintenance of the soil survey and the agricultural departments.

"13—To make an appropriation for the payment of the expenses of this extraordinary session of the general assembly."

A strike is now on in the soft coal fields of Ohio.

Three persons were killed and seven were injured in the Rock Island, Ill., riot.

State-wide primaries in New York resulted in a big victory for Mr. Taft. Eighty of the ninety delegates chosen for the Chicago convention being for the president. Mr. Roosevelt says that the primary was "scandalous."

Indiana republicans in state convention split after the convention showed that it was controlled by the Taft forces. The Taft faction had a majority of 105 and now contesting delegations will go to the Chicago convention from Indiana.

Roosevelt forces asked the governor of New York to call a second primary but the governor said he had no authority.

Theodore Roosevelt spoke in Chicago and declared that he is the happy medium between the radicals at both ends of the republican party.

In the Arkansas primaries Congressman Joseph Robinson was nominated for governor over Governor Donaghy. Jeff Davis was elected to the senate, defeating former Congressman Stephen Brundige.

A Columbus, O., dispatch, carried by the Associated Press, says: The Ohio democratic progressive league in a meeting here voted to support Governor Wilson of New Jersey for

the presidential nomination at the primaries May 21st. The league maintained its previous policy of mentioning no other candidate by name, referring to "the only candidate for the presidential nomination from Ohio" as a pronounced reactionary, "who refused to vote the democratic ticket in 1896."

In his instructions to the jury in the Packers' case Judge Carpenter said:

"A combination between several independent concerns or traders engaged in interstate commerce, the dominant and controlling purpose of which is to eliminate competition between themselves or to fix, regulate and control prices of fresh beef is a combination in restraint of trade within the meaning and intent of the law.

"If you do not believe from all the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that the different groups of defendants or any two of them were engaged in interstate commerce, carrying on separate enterprises, and were within three years prior to September 12, 1910, engaged in a combination among themselves deliberately and intentionally planned the main or controlling purpose of which was either to eliminate competition or to fix, regulate and control prices of fresh beef in manner and form as charged in the indictment or some count thereof, then you will not be justified in finding the defendants guilty."

The court held that the question of injury done the public was not an element to be considered by the jury.

The necessary facts which the government must have established to warrant a verdict of guilty were: First, that the defendants carried on the trade in the period of the indictment as charged, and second, that the defendants prevented, restrained, restricted, or stifled competition and fixed, regulated and controlled sales prices of fresh beef as the direct result of a combination between them.

The court declared that "to make an officer or agent of a corporation criminally liable for a corporate act done by another agent, it must appear first, that the officer or agent to be charged had knowledge of the fact of the other and, second, that he personally participated therein."

The court directed the jury to disregard the testimony concerning the handwriting on the telegrams as being that of J. Ogden Armour and Thomas J. Connors.

The court held that the jurors could compare the handwriting with other writing in evidence.

In conclusion Judge Carpenter said:

"I charge you particularly that the defendants are not to be convicted merely upon suspicion; they are not to be convicted merely because you think such a conviction might be popular. And here, let me say that the matter of the high cost of living, about which we have heard and read so much during the last year or more, has nothing to do with this case."

Colorado republicans declared for Taft, the state convention standing 657 for Taft and 241 for Roosevelt.

Albert B. Fall and Thomas B. Catron, republicans, were elected to the United States senate from the new state of New Mexico. Fall was born at Frankfort, Ky., in 1861 and Catron in Lafayette county, Mississippi in 1841.

An Associated Press dispatch from Chariton, Iowa, says: Declaring that it was Bryanism alone which has made the people of America think, "which has converted La Follette into democrats, Roosevelts into cha-

melions, and forced the Tafts into open opposition to majority rule in this land of the free," Frank Q. Stewart, one of the most prominent democratic leaders of Iowa today announced his candidacy for delegate-at-large to the Baltimore convention. "I am for William Jennings Bryan for president," was the opening sentence of Mr. Stewart's announcement.

An Associated Press dispatch from New York says: There are 15,015,569 Catholics in the United States proper, according to the 1912 edition of "Kennedy's Official Catholic Directory," which is authority also for the following statistics:

A year ago the Catholic population of the country was 14,618,761, while ten years ago it was 10,976,757, showing an increase of 4,038,812 for the decade. Twenty years ago Catholics numbered 8,615,185, showing that within twenty years the Catholic population has nearly doubled.

There are 17,491 Catholic priests in the United States and 13,939 Catholic churches with 9,256 resident priests, the other 4,683 being mission churches. The directory also shows there are fourteen archbishops, two titular archbishops, ninety-seven bishops, two archbishops and fifteen abbots in the union. Furthermore, there are eighty-three seminaries with 6,006 students preparing for the priesthood, 229 colleges for boys and 701 academies for girls. There are 5,119 parochial schools with an attendance of 1,333,786. There are also 289 orphan asylums caring for 47,111 orphans. Including the children in parochial schools, orphan asylums, academies, colleges and other charitable institutions the grand total of young people under Catholic care amounts to 1,540,049.

New York has the largest population of Catholics, 2,778,049.

Nebraska has 130,755.

At the Arkansas democratic primaries congressmen were nominated as follows:

First district—T. B. Carraway. (Defeated R. B. Macon.)

Second district—William A. Oldfield. (Renominated.)

Third district—J. C. Floyd. (Renominated.)

Fourth district—O. T. Wingo.

Fifth district—H. M. Jacoway. (Renominated.)

Sixth district—S. M. Taylor. (Succeeds J. T. Robinson.)

Seventh district—W. S. Goodwin. (Renominated.)

Nomination on the democratic ticket is considered as equivalent to election.

The Arizona legislature elected to the United States senate Marcus A. Smith and Henry F. Ashhurst.

The drying of potatoes is an industry that has been developed in the past five years in Germany, which country grows one-third of the world's potato crop. During the past year under orders of the secretary of agriculture, an investigation has been made in Germany of the starch and dried potato industries, dealing especially with machine and methods in use. Germany has potato drying plants with a combined yearly capacity of nearly 25,000,000 bushels of potatoes, equal to more than 7 per cent of the average annual potato crop of the United States for the three years ending with 1911.

Raymond D. Pierson, New York commissioner of agriculture, says that New York farms, in spite of much misinformation to the contrary, today, are yielding greater average potato crops and more wheat to the acre, and more corn even, than many of the much vaunted agricultural states.—Ex.